Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN): The Foundation of Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan

Maine State Wildlife Action Plan Conservation Partners Meeting July 8, 2014

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Overview



- ➤ What is SGCN?
- Northeast Regional Context (2005)
- ➤ Maine's Draft (2015) SGCN Criteria & Species
- Guidance for Break-out Groups



Federal Guidance: SGCN

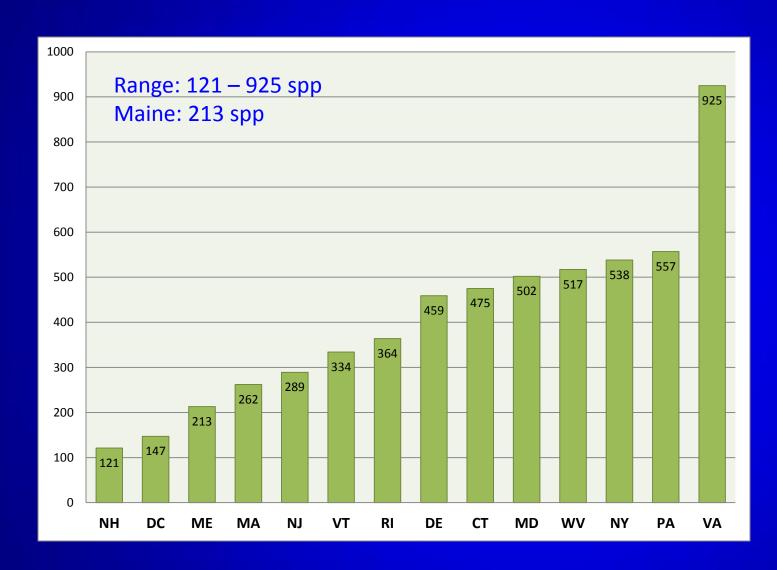


(Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Act)

- Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (Wildlife Action Plan)
- "...for the benefit of a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats, including species that are not hunted or fished, to fulfill unmet needs of wildlife within the States..."
- "...with appropriate consideration to all wildlife and <u>priority for those</u> <u>species with the greatest conservation need</u> as defined by the State or Territory's program."
- "...species of wildlife, <u>including low population and declining species</u> as the State fish and wildlife department deems appropriate, that are indicative of the diversity and health of wildlife of the State."

Total Wildlife SGCN by Northeast State (2005): 2,395 species





Taxa

Inverts: 1605

Fish: 299

Birds: 267

Mammals: 88

Amphibians: 73

Reptiles: 65

Plants: 572 (VT)

From: Whitlock A.L. and L. L. Carpenter, 2007. A Comprehensive List of Species of Greatest Conservation Need from the Northeast SWAPs.

Why Species Prioritization?



- SGCN: Species of <u>Greatest</u> Conservation Need!
- Triage: "Can not afford to waste time, money, and political capital" (Rita Dixon, Idaho Fish & Wildlife)
- Planning: To prevent "random acts of conservation" (Elsa Haubold, USFWS Landscape Conservation Cooperatives)
- National SWG Funds: In 2005, 56 States & Territories identified >12,000 SGCN and in 2014 were awarded \$47.9M OR <\$4,000/species</p>
- Maine SWG Funds: Maine has 213 SGCN and in 2014 was awarded \$477,284 OR <\$2,300/species</p>

Maine 2015 SGCN Concept Criteria?



Maine 2015 SGCN Concept Criteria



- 1. Risk of Extirpation (IUCN, USESA, MESA)
- 2. Recent Significant Declines
- 3. High Regional Conservation Priority
- 4. Regional Endemic
- 5. Climate Change Vulnerability
- 6. Understudied Rare Taxa
- 7. Historical

Maine 2015 SGCN Concept Criteria



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Maine 2015 SGCN Concept Criteria



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Priority 1 or 2

Climate Change Vulnerability*

Priority 2

- 6. Understudied Rare Taxa
- 7. Historical

Other Potential SGCN Themes



- 1. Vulnerability e.g. risk of extirpation, significant declines, climate change
- 2. Regional Responsibility e.g. endemicity, proportion of range in Northeast
- 3. Data Deficient e.g. rare understudied, historical

Other Potential SGCN Themes?



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- 2. Regional Responsibility e.g. endemicity, proportion of range in Northeast
- 3. Data Deficient e.g. rare understudied, historical
- 4. Ecological Function -- e.g. keystone or indicator species
- 5. Taxonomic Distinctiveness -- e.g. RTD = $1/\sqrt{\text{family x genus x species}}$
- 6. Cultural Significance e.g. flagship species
- 7. Economic Significance e.g. game & commercial species

1. Risk of Extirpation (P1 or P2)



- Global Risk: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)*
 - Critically Endangered (CR)
 - Endangered (EN)
 - Vulnerable (VU)
- National Risk: US Endangered Species Act (USESA)
 - Endangered or Threatened
 - Candidate or Proposed
- State Risk: Maine Endangered Species Act (MESA)
 - Endangered or Threatened
 - Proposed (2014)











Photos:
Eric Hynes
Jonathan Mays
E-nature-Simpson

2. Recent Significant Declines * (P1 or P2)



- Likely local extinction and/or significant range contraction
- Statewide or Regional Scale
- Recent
 - Priority 1: <15 yrs
 - Priority 2: <30 yrs

Examples: Wood Thrush, Cliff Swallow, Great Blue Heron, Little Brown Bat, New England Cottontail, Rusty-patched Bumble Bee, Monarch









Photos:
Johanna James-Heinz
John Depue
Jonathan Mays
Brian Small



3. Regional Endemic* (P1 or P2)



- ➤ Global geographic range at least 90% contained within the area defined by USFWS Region 5, the Canadian Maritimes, and southeastern Quebec
- Examples: Barrow's Goldeneye, Purple Sandpiper, Bicknell's Thrush, New England Cottontail, Bog Elfin, Tomah and Roaring Brook Mayflies, and Scarlet Bluet









Photos: Tim Bowman Jonathan Mays Ron Butler Kelly Boland

4. High Regional Conservation Priority (P1 or P2)



Identified as a high regional or global species of conservation concern by one of the following authorities:

- Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (2013)*
- Northeast Endangered Species and Wildlife Diversity Technical Committee (1999)
- NEAFWA Northeast Regional Synthesis (2013)*
- NatureServe (2014)
- Partners In Flight (2012)
- North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (2002 & 2006)
- North Atlantic Regional Shorebird Plan (2000)
- US Shorebird Conservation Plan (2004)
- Birds of Conservation Concern (2008)*
- Northeast Partners in Amphibian & Reptile Conservation (2010)*
- American Fisheries Society (2011)
- Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Stock Assessments (2012)*
- Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture (2005)*
- Northeast Odonate Assessment (2014)*

5. Climate Change Vulnerability * (P2)



Natural Capital Initiative at Manomet

March 2010 NCI-2010-02



Natural Capital Science Report







A CLIMATE CHANGE EXPOSURE SUMMARY FOR PARTICIPANTS OF THE MAINE CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIES VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT





Andrew Whitman¹
Barbara Vickery²
Phillip deMaynadier³

Sally Stockwell⁴

Steve Walker⁵

Andrew Cutko

Robert Houston⁷





- ¹Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Brunswick, MI
- ²The Nature Conservancy, Brunswick, ME
- ³Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Bangor, ME
- ⁴Maine Audubon Society, Falmouth, ME
- ⁵Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife,, Augusta, ME
- ⁶Maine natural Areas program, Augusta, ME
- ⁷US Fish and Wildlife Service, Falmouth, ME

- Whitman et al. 2013. Climate Change and Biodiversity in Maine. Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences Report.
- High Vulnerability (Moderate-High Confidence)
- > 69 animals and 89 plants
- Examples: Arctic Charr, Mink Frog, Common Loon, Spruce Grouse, Bicknell's Thrush, Canada Lynx, Salt Marsh Tiger Beetle





6. Understudied Rare Taxa (P2)



- Recently documented and/or poorly surveyed
- Rare (<5-10 occurrences)</p>
- Specialized habitat or other notable vulnerability



Examples: Purple Martin, Long-eared Owl, Blacknose Shiner, Lake Trout, Comet Darner, Juniper Hairstreak, Eastern Buckmoth, Yellow Bumble Bee, 15 Mayfly spp.







Photos:
Jim Paris
Blair Nikula
MC Thomas
Thomas Wilson

7. Historical (P2)



- > Species currently listed as state (SH) or global (GH) Historical by MDIFW or NatureServe
- Reasonable probability of rediscovery with further survey
- Examples: American Bumble Bee, Ashton's Cuckoo Bumble Bee, Pine Devil Moth, Graceful Clearwing Moth, Early Hairstreak Butterfly









Photos:
JC Jones
MC Thomas
Leroy Simon
Jonathan Mays

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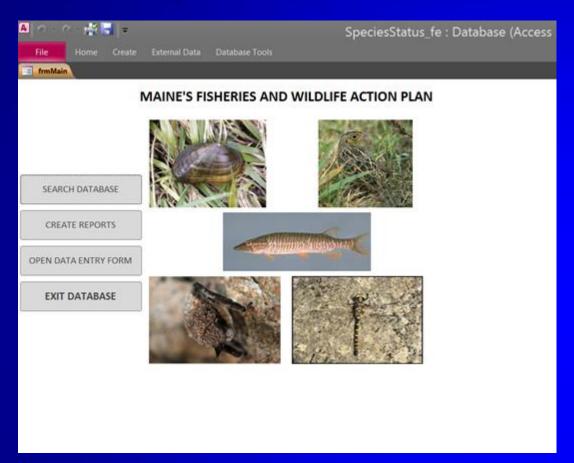






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Maine Species Status Database



- 987 wildlife species
- 110 relational tables (~45 for SGCN)
- ME Status: E, T, SC, H, SGCN, Exotic, EXT

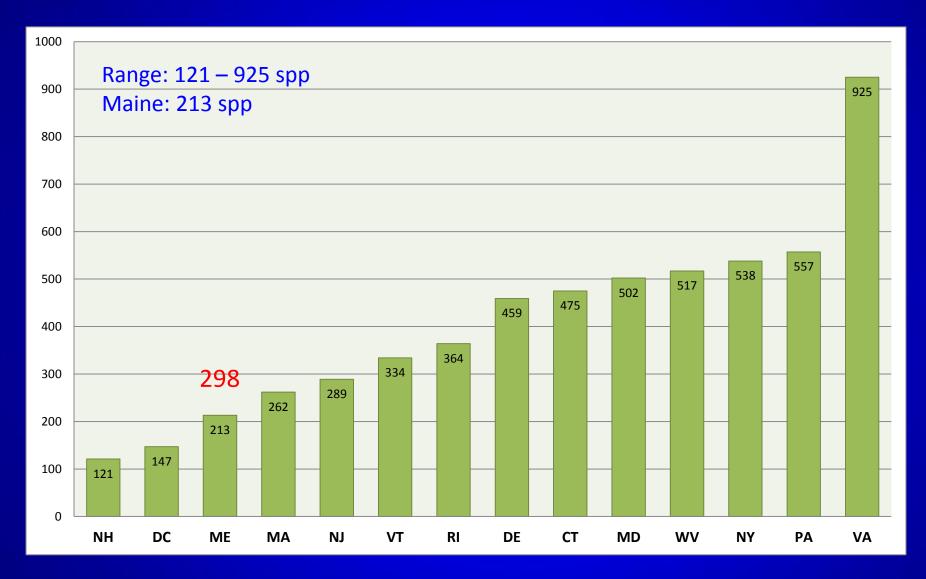


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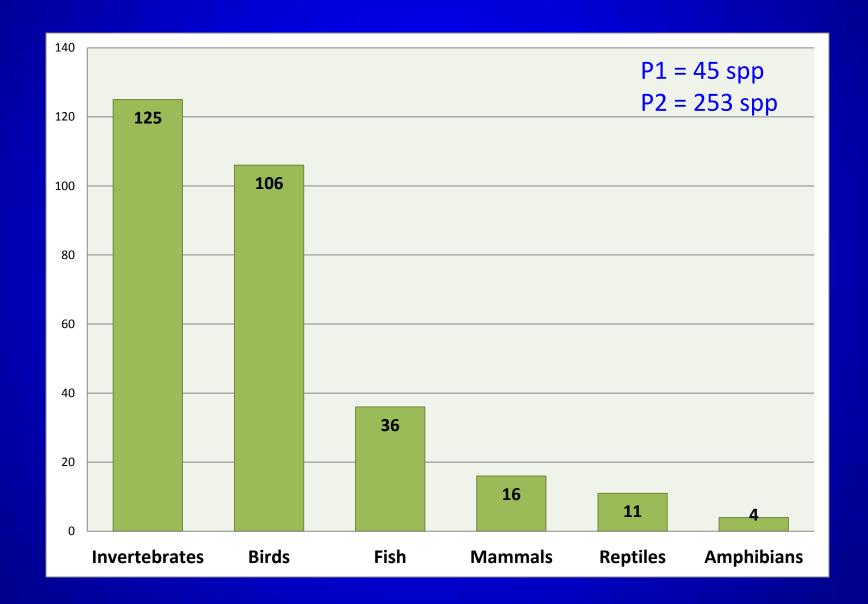




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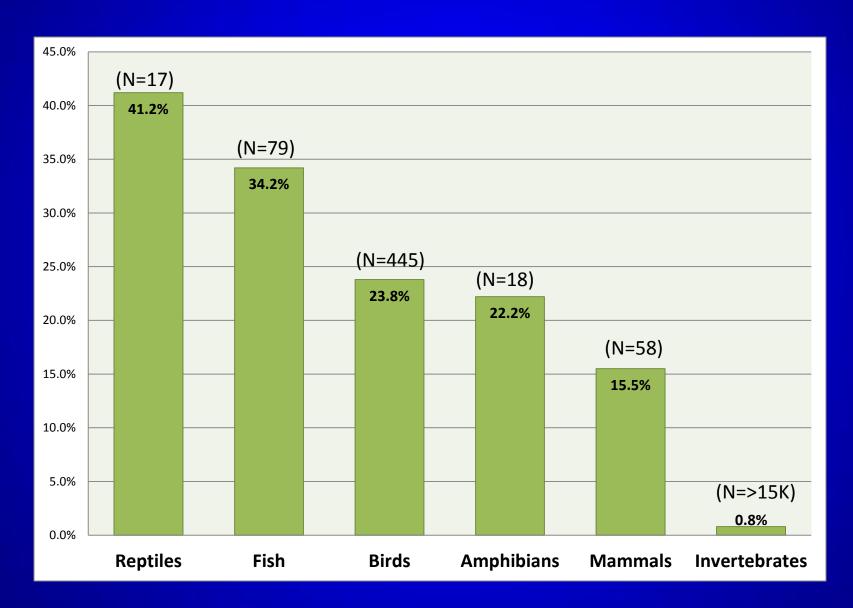
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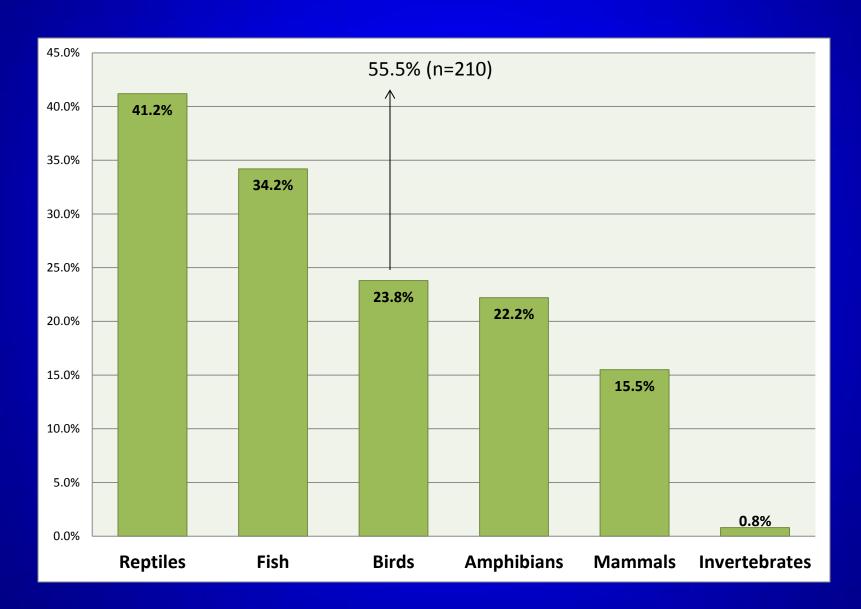


Percentage Maine Wildlife Draft SGCN (2015): 298 species





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MDIFW Nongame Funding



SWG (2002) and ESA (1977)





Loon License Plate (1993)



Questions? Comments?



Discussion Points for Taxa Groups





1. SGCN Criteria:

- a. Are the themes for SGCN prioritization appropriate and comprehensive?
- b. Is our SGCN rubric sufficiently clear and science-based?
- c. Are there any important taxa conservation assessments that we missed?
- d. Are the SGCN subcriteria or metrics adjusted to the right level?

2. SGCN Species:

- a. Are there any higher taxa missing with comprehensive information for assessing distribution and status in Maine?
- b. Any questions about species omissions or commissions based on your professional knowledge?
- c. Did we strike the right balance: species list length and species prioritization?